

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1971

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WEATHER-FARMS: Very cloudy... Tomorrow's temp. 64-82 (16-24)...

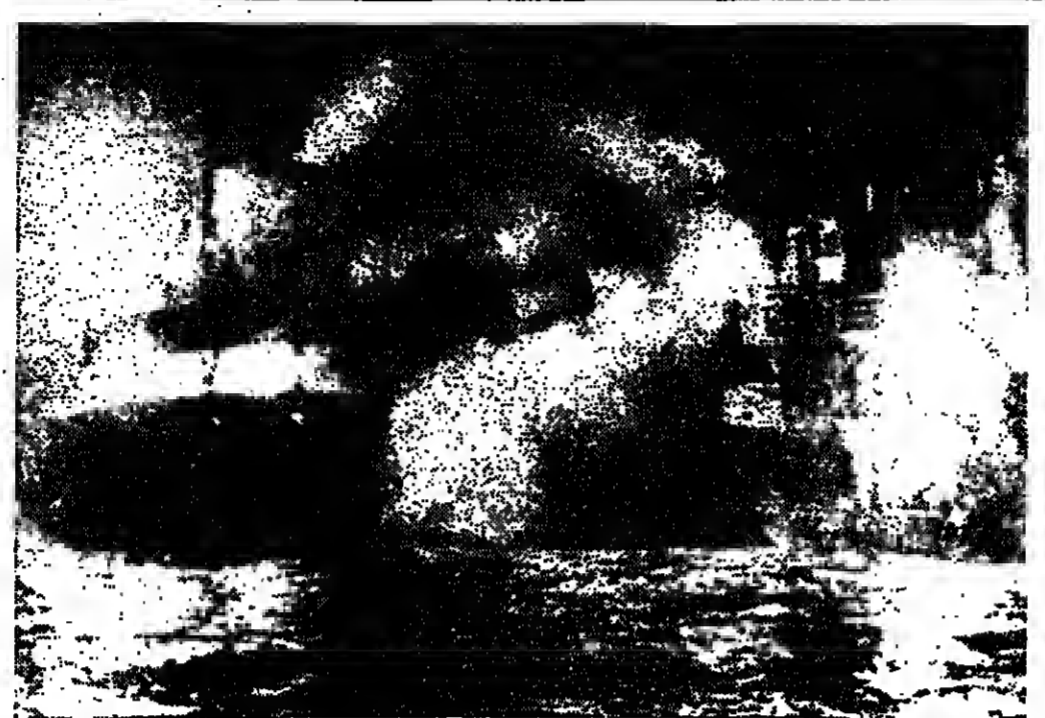
Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S., Yugoslavia, and West Germany.

Sadat Calls For Support; to Burn Police Wiretaps

By Raymond H. Anderson
CAIRO, May 16 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat moved briskly to ensure internal order in Egypt in the wake of last week's... to burn police wiretaps...

Relis See... Talks... Continuing

By Peter Grose
JSALEM, May 16 (NYT).—The Golda Meir and her... concluded today that the... power struggle in Egypt...



HOT POP—A fire-fighting ship (right) pours water onto blazing pirate ship, Mebu-2, set afire off the Dutch coast Saturday night by a hit-and-run launch. The crew of seamen, disc-jockeys and engineers escaped without injury. Three men were arrested, two reportedly have confessed. Story, Page 4.

About Remark on Senate Doves Agnew Says Sen. Fulbright 'Lies'

By Murray Marder
WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew charged yesterday that Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., "lies in his teeth" in saying that Mr. Agnew has impugned the patriotism of Senate doves...

Gallup Poll Kennedy Emerges as Leader For Democratic Nomination

By George Gallup
PRINCETON, N.J., May 16—Despite the fact that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy has disclaimed any interest in seeking the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, he may still become the candidate to beat for the Democratic nomination next year...

Wilson Says Johnson Killed Peace Bid

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, May 16 (NYT).—Harold Wilson, the former Labor party prime minister, says that he and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union came close to arranging Vietnam peace talks in February, 1967, but were sabotaged by the White House...

Rogers 'Very Anxious' To Talk on Troop Cuts

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today the United States was "very anxious" to negotiate a mutual U.S.-Soviet troop withdrawal from Europe...



Secretary Rogers

His interest in the Soviet offer to begin talks on reducing forces on both sides in Europe. Government spokesman Conrad Ailers said news of the offer had been received here "with interest and great attention."

Unilateral Reduction Opposed Johnson, 24 Ex-Aides Back Nixon on NATO

By Robert B. Semple Jr.
TEXAS, May 16 (AP).—The Texas, that Mr. Nixon's predecessor visited to be re-elected as "totally in accord with the statement" and opposed to any move that "would endanger what we have achieved in the past and shatter our hopes for the future."

British Resorts Threatened Tugs Battle Channel Oil Slick From Tanker After Collision

DEAL, England, May 16 (UPI).—Naval tugs battled today to prevent oil leaking from a crippled Norwegian tanker from polluting British resorts along the English Channel...

Involving Kosygin and Hanoi Wilson Says Johnson Killed Peace Bid

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, May 16 (NYT).—Harold Wilson, the former Labor party prime minister, says that he and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union came close to arranging Vietnam peace talks in February, 1967, but were sabotaged by the White House...

French Village Wedding in Well as Floor Caves In

France, May 16 (UPI).—A wedding hall floor collapsed in plunging the wedding party into a well. The bride and groom were rescued after the floor caved in...

5 Middles Ousted for Pot

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 16 (AP).—The U.S. Naval Academy said yesterday that it had conducted a drug raid which resulted in the expulsion of five midshipmen for the use of marijuana. Three other cases are still under investigation.

Philadelphia Rights Leader Reportedly Spies for FBI

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP).—A prominent Philadelphia civil rights leader has been an FBI informant for a number of years, according to a report from the Philadelphia Post yesterday.

The alleged informant has not been active in civil rights for at least two years. One of his former associates told The Washington Post yesterday that the man in question recently told him: "I'm not on the civil rights anymore."

Brien Says Postal Service Politicized

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (WP).—Postmaster General Clarence F. O'Brien charged yesterday that the new and supposedly businesslike U.S. Postal Service is already bogged down by partisan politics, financial uncertainties and shabby service.

Speaking out on the eve of a postal rate increase, Mr. O'Brien accused Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, a Republican, of presiding over "one of the bleakest periods in the history of the U.S. mail."

Under the postal reform bill passed by Congress last August, the Post Office is scheduled to complete its transition to a semi-independent corporation within 180 days.

Mr. O'Brien, who is a Democrat, complained that Mr. Blount, a political appointee of President Nixon, not only secured his own appointment as Postmaster General of the new agency but took over as chairman of its predominantly Republican board of governors.

In other words, Mr. Blount is reporting to himself," Mr. O'Brien protested. Meanwhile, he said, postal service has been getting worse, not better.

Today, Mr. O'Brien said, "it seems to be commonplace for first-class mail to take six to seven days to travel between cities, and four to five days within metropolitan areas."

The Postal Service's own studies indicate a serious deterioration in "service" when measured against its own standards of performance a year ago.

Complaints were contained in a long statement issued through the Democratic National Committee. Mr. O'Brien said, however, that he was speaking not as Democratic National Chairman, but as the author and public advocate of the drive to take the Post Office out of politics and make it more efficient.

His assessments were shared on several points by Sen. Jennings Randolph, D., Va., one of the senior members of the Senate Office Committee. Speaking in Boston before a printing industry group, Sen. Randolph complained of poor service with charges that postal officials were bypassing the independent and separate Rate Commission, which Congress set up to fix postal rates.

New Rates
The Postal Service put new rates into effect at midnight last night, requiring eight cents for first-class letters, 11 cents for air mail and six cents for cards.

The increase was ordered on a midterm basis since the postal commission has yet to open hearings on the proposal. The "gap" approach was upheld by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals in a decision supported by the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Magazine Publishers Association to block higher rates.

Second-class mail rates will go up 30 to 35 percent and third-class mail will go up 33 percent.



SUNKEN WINGS—A 15-year-old English schoolboy from Peterborough, Alan Gardner, tried to fly over the River Nene Saturday, with his home-made wings. The pictures (above) show his "take-off," his "splash-down" and his recovery. Originally 40 other boys were to make the crossing. The idea was abandoned.

Radioactive 'Sand' Said Used In Homebuilding in U.S. West

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER (UPI)—Radioactive leftovers from uranium ore processing mills have turned up in building materials in three areas of western Colorado and are causing considerable concern as a possible health hazard.

In addition, it is thought possible that the potentially dangerous radioactive waste is being used in construction of buildings in seven other states.

The sand-like material, called mill tailings, was used extensively by builders in Grand Junction, Colo. Now it has been found in two other Colorado areas, near Durango and Rifle, according to Robert D. Seik of the Colorado Department of Health.

An estimated 2,700 buildings are now known to have had radioactive tailings in their construction, Mr. Seik said. Radiation from unstable elements found in tailings has been known to produce lung cancer.

Such widespread findings in Colorado have caused worries that tailings also might have been used to build houses, offices, public buildings, stores and factories in seven other states where uranium mills have operated—Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Texas, South Dakota and Washington.

Paul Smith of the Environmental Protection Agency's Denver radiological office said that he was drawing up a proposal for studies in all affected states.

"We want to try to get the big picture," Mr. Smith said. "We want to look at the whole country and ones and for all clear this situation up."

He said the EPA was already studying the problem in Riverton, Wyo., where uranium mill tailings are mixed with selenium, a rare metal that is toxic to animals.

In addition, there have been reports from Salt Lake City indicating that a tailings pile there has been used by builders.

The tailings contain radium, one of the natural decay products formed as uranium gives off radioactivity and changes itself into other elements.

Gas Seeps Through
As radium decays, it gives off a gas called radon, which decays in turn into polonium and radioactive forms of bismuth and lead. The radon "daughter" products can produce lung cancer if inhaled. Radon and its "daughters" are both invisible and odorless, and radon gas seeps through concrete.

Smoking Causes Lung Injury In Teen-Agers, Survey Says

NEW YORK, May 16 (NYT).—Three Yale Medical School physicians say their newly published study is the first documented evidence of lung damage in teenagers who have smoked cigarettes for just a few years.

The doctors did breathing tests on 95 students in four high schools in the New Haven, Conn., area.

If teen-agers stopped smoking, the doctors said, "at least part of this damage to the lungs might be reversible."

Yet, the doctors emphasized that they could not exclude permanent effects, including premature arrest of lung development, in teen-age cigarette smokers.

Dr. Janet E. Seely, Dr. Eugenia Zoska, and Dr. Arend Bouhuys, all of whom are experts in lung physiology and disease, reported the results of the tests in Science.

Immediate Risks
Dr. Seely, who is now at McGill University in Montreal, said in a telephone interview that she and her colleagues had made the study because teen-agers generally are not impressed with the known ultimate risks of lung cancer from cigarette smoking.

Accordingly, she said that her group did the studies when she was at Yale because "objective evidence of damage to their own lung function might be more convincing to teen-agers than the faraway danger of lung cancer."

The New Haven students included 185 boys and 170 girls, aged 15 to 19 years. Of these students, the doctors said that 50 percent of the boys and 37 percent of the girls were regular cigarette smokers.

Because this percentage of teen-age smokers was similar to that reported by other investigators, the researchers said that they believe their sample was representative of the general population of teen-agers.

Flow-Volume Curves
With consent from all of the teen-agers and their parents, the doctors said that they tested the total volume of each student's lungs and the rate of flow of air in their exhaled breaths. Such tests are called flow-volume curves.

Results of the teen-age smokers' breathing tests were compared with those of the non-smokers.

The lung tests, the doctors said, provided data that was "much more objective as compared to the students' own statements about their symptoms."

Symptoms such as "cough, phlegm and shortness of breath were much more common among smokers than among non-smokers," the researchers said.

Dr. Seely said in the interview that she was unaware of any prior studies that documented lung damage in cigarette smokers at such a young age.

Partial Obstruction
The abnormal lung-function test results among smokers, the doctors said, "are probably due to partial obstruction of small airways, although less of the lungs' elastic recoil may be a contributory factor."

Some experts, the doctors said, believe "that damage to small airways early in life may cause premature arrest of lung development."

Lungs continue to become more voluminous, particularly in boys, Dr. Seely said, even after individuals stop growing in height.

"Follow-up studies of lung function in adolescents who stop smoking should clarify the question of whether arrest of lung development actually occurs," the doctors said.

150 Mob Heath In Aberdeen to Protest EEC Bid
ABERDEEN, Scotland, May 16 (UPI).—About 150 Scots demonstrating against British membership in the European Common Market mobbed Prime Minister Edward Heath's car today when he arrived to urge the move.

Police had to clear a path for Mr. Heath, who, in his speech to a Scottish Conservative party conference here, appealed to the European Economic Community to admit Britain, thus creating what he said would be unprecedented prosperity in Europe.

The "kilt-clad" demonstrators, shouting, "No betrayal, no sell-out!" staged a funeral procession with wailing bagpipes for Scotland's fishing industry, which they said would be killed by British membership in the community.

In a speech clearly designed to set the tone for his Paris meeting Thursday and Friday with French President Georges Pompidou, Mr. Heath declared: "If Europe throws away this chance of unity, then a similar occasion is not going to occur for many years, and Europe will have the utmost difficulty in ever playing its rightful role in world affairs. For together in Europe we can create a prosperity which none of us—in Scotland, Britain or in Europe—has known before."

Police Rout 500 Rioters In Berkeley

Use Putty-Like Bullets Near 'People's Park'

BERKELEY, Calif., May 16 (UPI).—Police firing tear gas and putty-like crowd-control bullets battled more than 500 demonstrators for over five hours in bit-run skirmishes yesterday after breaking up a rally marking the second anniversary of the "people's park" riots.

About 110 Berkeley and University of California police, backed up by 50 Alameda County sheriff's deputies, swept down Telegraph Avenue, driving bands of demonstrators onto the Berkeley campus. The dissidents ripped apart wooden walls of a building under construction at the site and set fire to the debris, which they had piled in a large street barricade. The blaze was quickly extinguished.

By nightfall a police spokesman called the situation "very quiet" but said police were still patrolling the area.

26 Arrests
At least 26 persons, mostly youths, were arrested, including New Left leader Tom Hayden, who was charged with participating in a riot and held on \$1,250 bail. Others were booked on charges ranging from felonious assault on a police officer to malicious mischief.

The trouble began after about 20 of the demonstrators who gathered at the "park," a small plot of land three blocks from the main campus, began tearing down a fence encircling the university-owned property. Police declared the rally an "illegal assembly" and fired tear gas and "ricochet rounds" to disperse the crowd.

"Ricochet rounds," putty-like slugs which break apart upon firing, were used in at least three volleys at demonstrators. They were fired at their feet.

Church Fires in U.S.
PITTSBURGH, May 16 (UPI).—Fires erupted almost simultaneously in two large churches two blocks apart early today, causing an estimated \$3 million damage. Firemen blamed arsonists.

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Quakes Hit Turkey; Two Die

ISZANBUL, May 16 (UPI).—A dozen minor earth tremors struck across quake-stricken southern Turkey today, claiming more and sending survivors fleeing.

Government officials said two men sheltering under the rubble of a castle near Burdur today when the debris caved under the impact of the shocks. The men were slain by the major earthquake struck Burdur and its surrounding villages last week, killing 30.

A government said Burdur's population of 35,000 has dwindled about 10,000 as residents fled to countryside to escape collapsing buildings. Tents have been sent in to protect survivors from heavy rains that have since the first quake.

Murder Conviction Reversed After 14 Years on Death Row

By Ronald Sullivan

NEWARK, N.J., May 16 (NYT).—A federal judge has set aside the murder conviction of Edgar H. Smith Jr., who has been on death row for 14 years. The judge ruled that Smith's confession was invalid because it had been coerced.

Judge John J. Gibbons ordered Smith freed within 60 days unless the Essex County prosecutor obtained a new trial—something the prosecutor said later would be "extremely difficult" to do.

Smith, who is now 37 years old, had been convicted of murdering a teen-aged girl, and his 14 years in the death house in Trenton State Prison was longer than any other condemned man had spent in United States penal history. During his imprisonment he became a highly regarded "jailhouse lawyer" who helped his lawyers in 19 previous appeals. He has twice been within a day of execution.

He also became an accomplished writer, and his book on his case, "Bitter Against Death," was a best-seller. He also wrote a novel and several magazine articles, including one in the current issue of Esquire.

Smith's writing ability attracted the interest of William F. Buckley Jr., the conservative author and commentator, who brought the case to national attention.

In reversing the conviction today, Judge Gibbons, a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, ruled that the confession was coerced and thus violated the due-process provisions of the Constitution's 14th Amendment.

In granting Smith a writ of habeas corpus the judge ruled that New Jersey authorities could not use any of Smith's confession as evidence if they brought him to trial again.

If the decision is upheld by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia and by the United States Supreme Court, Smith would be virtually assured of his freedom.

Robert Dilts, the Bergen County prosecutor contended that Judge Gibbons' decision included "many erroneous findings" and "numerous legal errors." As a result, he said, he will immediately take the ruling to the Court of Appeals.



Edgar Smith

AEC Tightens Safety Measures For New A-Tests

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI).—The Atomic Energy Commission said that it would resume underground nuclear testing next month after concluding that a venting accident five months ago in Nevada was due to circumstances that are not likely to be repeated.

Nevertheless, the commission conceded it might have been careless in its survey of the site where radioactivity was released to the air last December. It promised that future surveys of test sites would be more exhaustive.

The venting of a test (named Banberry) last Dec. 16 was caused primarily by the earth being more saturated with water than anticipated," the commission said in a report released Friday.

"Test resumption was approved under more stringent and detailed analysis. This includes a closer examination of the geology of test locations."

No date was given for resumption of testing at the Nevada site, but a spokesman said the next test would probably take place "in early June."

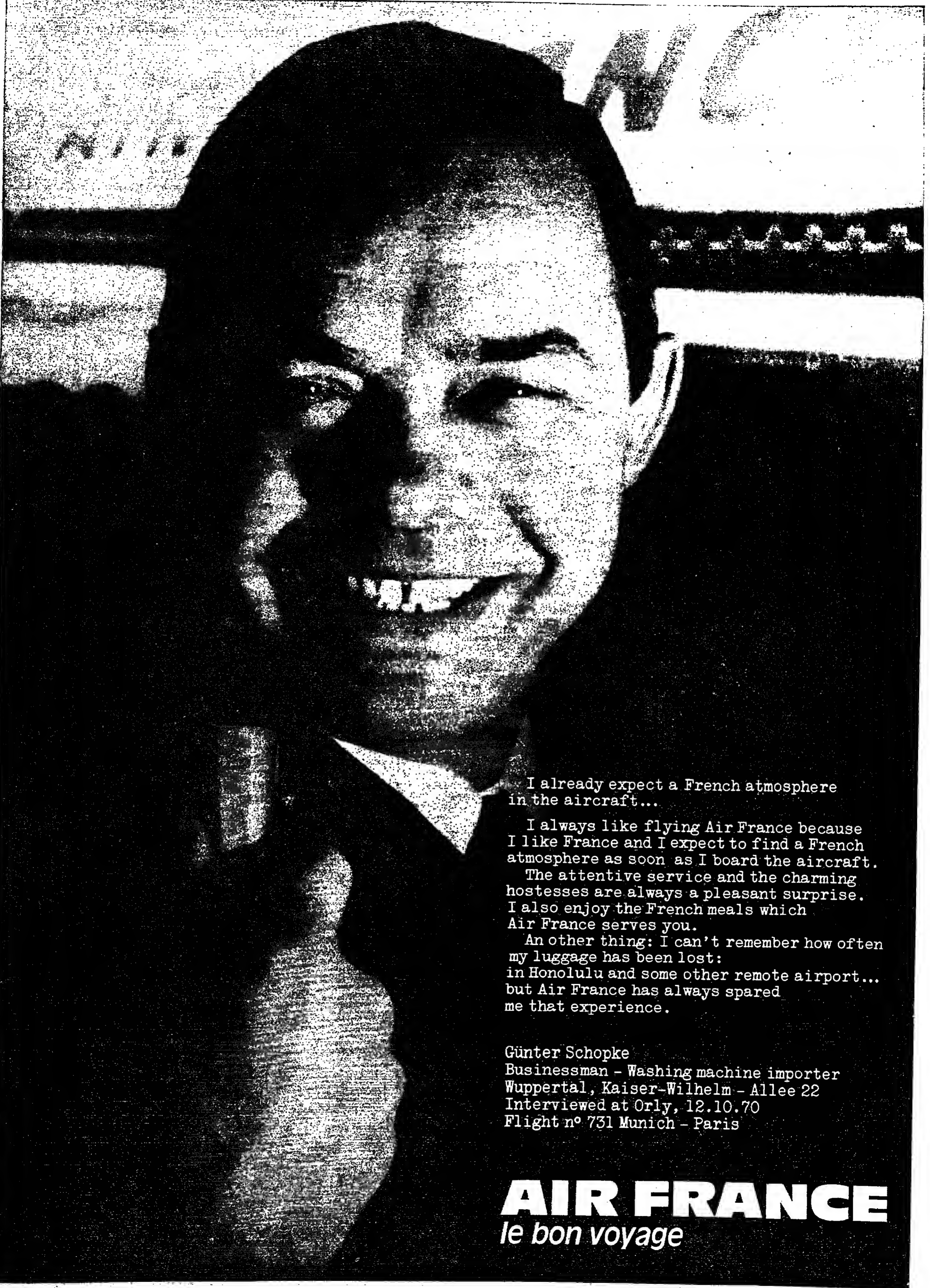
The five-month suspension in underground testing is the second long delay in the last two years, the first one having been caused by a strike last year by construction workers at the Nevada test site.

He contended he had blacked out during the argument and could not remember what happened.

But according to the confession, he said, "I must have been the one who really did it."

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AIR FRANCE
le bon voyage

Brezhnev Aids Nixon In Senate On NATO

By John W. Finney WASHINGTON (NYT)—Sen. Mike Mansfield, an accommodating Irishman from Montana, can be as stubborn as he is gentle, and that probably explains as much as anything why the administration suddenly found itself confronted last week with a political crisis on the long-quiet NATO front.



Where the 310,000 U.S. troops in Europe are stationed. The map shows NATO member states and the locations of U.S. troops.

More in frustration than in anger, Sen. Mansfield last week went beyond his sense-of-the-Senate resolution by introducing an amendment to the Selective Service bill that would require the 300,000-man American force in Western Europe to be cut in half by the end of the year.

Such is the breakdown in communications between the White House and Capitol Hill that the Nixon administration was surprised by the Mansfield move. When it realized a couple of days later that the amendment stood a good chance of passing the Senate, the White House—which tends to treat Congress like a distant enemy, best ignored—mounted a rare political counter-offensive.

Summoned to the White House were such Democratic and Republican stalwarts of another era as Dean Acheson, John J. McCloy, George Ball, Henry Cabot Lodge and Lucius D. Clay, along with such former NATO commanders as Alfred M. Gruenther, Lauris Norstad and Lyman L. Lemnitzer. As Mr. Acheson observed later, "we are all old and we are all eloquent."

At Crucial Time of Decisions

Sadat Consolidates His Power

By Raymond H. Anderson CAIRO (NYT)—When Egypt was left temporarily adrift last September by the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser, U.S. experts tried to look into the future to determine who could rule the country after 18 years of his strong and megalomaniacal leadership.

Gomaa, the powerful minister of the interior, also was confined to his home. The enigmatic, pro-Soviet Aly Sabry, who had been stripped of his post as vice-president the week before last, was under instructions to limit his movements and contacts.

The political challenge to Mr. Sadat ended with the main contenders for the leadership last fall removed from the scene. Lt. Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, minister of war since 1966, was under house arrest. Shraway

The Most Important Half Hour For Europe

BRUSSELS (NYT)—The Brussels negotiations on enlargement of the European Economic Community take place in an otherwise empty 14-story office building called the Charlemagne. It is a strange process in a strange setting.

Crucial Period

Last Wednesday the British arrived at the Charlemagne at 6 in the afternoon. They were there until 5 the following morning. In that time they actually spent only about half an hour in the negotiating chamber.

France's Decision

But it was not the particulars that made those early-morning hours so dramatic. It was the implicit political message: France has finally decided that Britain belongs in Europe.

Loneliness Frightening

In fact, to upset the negotiations now could well do more than exclude the four applicants, Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark. It could fatally affect the community spirit that makes the whole awkward business work.

First Signs

The first telltale signs of intrigue against Mr. Sadat began to emerge in March, a month after his Suez initiative and following indications that Mr. Sadat was striving to influence the United States to intercede more actively against Israel.

House Arrest

The entire crisis, Mr. Sadat insisted, stemmed from his agreement to unite Egypt with Syria and Libya in a federation for strategic military advantage over Israel. This accord was signed on April 17 in Benghazi, Libya, and stirred fierce debates among

But Trouble May Loom Ahead Currency System Has Survived

By Anthony Lewis

BRUSSELS (NYT)—"We survived." So said the Abbe Sleyers when asked how he had made out in the French revolutionary reign of terror. And so might international money men reply if asked the outcome—so far—of the latest currency crisis.

Somehow, after all the sleepless nights and diplomatic bad tempers and weary headlines, the mechanism of international financial transactions did not collapse. No country has declared monetary war on another, and tourists can still change their travelers checks.

The Long Term

Those were the immediate results. The longer-term lessons of the affair, and the possibilities for the future, were more interesting.

West Germany's demand that the mark be allowed to float temporarily—find its own price in relation to the dollar in the market place. The purpose was to ease the tremendous speculative pressure of dollars that had flowed into Germany in the hope of an upward valuation of the fixed price of the mark.

The mark and then the Dutch guilder were freed from their fixed exchange rate. In the next few days they hovered in the market at about 3 and 2 percent over their old values, respectively. A's last week Switzerland raised the official value of her franc by 7 percent, and Austria that of the schilling by 5 percent.

Dollars Coming In

Table showing Dollars Coming In: Export sales \$42.0 bil., Military sales 1.5, Tourists in U.S. 2.3, Income from foreign investments & loans 11.1, Foreign investments in the U.S. 1.9. Total: \$58.8 bil.

Dollars Going Out

Table showing Dollars Going Out: Import purchases \$39.9 bil., Military exports 4.8, Dividends & interest on foreign investments in U.S. 4.4, U.S. tourists abroad 3.9, Remittances & pensions to U.S. citizens abroad 1.4, Foreign economic aid 1.6, Corporate investment abroad 1.9, Other 3.9. Total: \$61.8 bil.

More Dollars Out Than In

WASHINGTON (NYT)—As Europeans never tire of pointing out, the chief underlying cause of the recent international monetary turmoil was the long-continued deficit in the United States balance of payments.

Given the nature of the world monetary system, based essentially on the dollar, the American payments deficit forces upon other countries the often-unpleasant choice of taking in more and more dollars, with some inflationary effect on their economies as their own money supplies are correspondingly increased, or revaluing their currencies upward, thus making them more expensive in terms of dollars, and consequently less in demand, to the loud complaint of industries and farmers that must now export at higher prices and are therefore less competitive in the world market.

The best single means of improving the balance of payments is to have less inflation in this country than in the other leading industrial countries, which would gradually improve our export-import position by making

that on some deeply-felt national concerns a country can put national interest ahead of international claims of conscience or obligation.

The Germans, with their historic fear of inflation, were determined above all to stop that flood of inflationary dollars—inflationary because under the fixed rate system West Germany was forced to swell its total money supply by issuing marks in exchange for the dollars. The West Germans wanted to stop the flood by the free-market methods that they believe have enabled their country since World War II—in other words, letting the market float to its natural price level. That mattered more than the goal of unified Common Market monetary policy to which they are committed.

A Common Currency

A common currency in Europe would have all the advantages the dollar has had in the U.S. continental market. American history, regional economic differences would remain, but at least there could be currency wars and crises as the separate states in the

Good Prospects

Happily, prospects in this respect look good. The American price level is now rising less rapidly than that of nearly all our competitors.

Fear of the Dollar

The advocates of fixed want to let currency rates fluctuate between wider bands, have them float from time to time as the mark is doing now, make changes in parities frequently. These views are gaining strength. Their

Toward Britain's Entry

Where EEC Chalked Up Progress

BRUSSELS (NYT)—The talks here last week that embraced prospects for British entry into the Common Market focused on several knotty issues. Some, on which marked progress resulted, were:

AGRICULTURAL TRANSITION

Britain agreed to move to the EEC's farm price system in stages over five years after entry, and to start giving preference at once to products from within the community. This was a crucial point to the French.

TARIFFS

Britain had sought the right to import some industrial raw materials on special terms exempted from the community's common external tariff.

set for their produce when exported to other member states, and how much will have to pay for machinery, etc. that they have to buy from Market here. Their own past record pricked disregard for Common Market unity did not at a barrow them out of pressing the need for unity now.

The United States could brush aside complaints its low interest rates and monetary economic policy pushing dollars abroad and being the crisis. Washington's effort to hasten the economy's recovery from its slon, has eased up some on the previous tight money. This has brought down interest rates and put more in circulation, and some of money has been going in search of the higher interest rates available there.

U.S. Attitude

"We will not put the economy through the wringer in order to deal with a temporary situation," Vice-President said. Some might have pitied more sensitively, but the remained that for sound economic as well as political reasons the United States was not to abandon the attempt to out of recession.

The Long Term

There was, first of all, a new demonstration of the old truth

Good Prospects

Thus the prospects are not all bleak. The government plans no special measures for the balance of payments beyond the mild controls on some kinds of capital outflows already in place. In particular, there is no intention of driving up interest rates here just for balance of payments purposes.

Toward Britain's Entry

Where EEC Chalked Up Progress

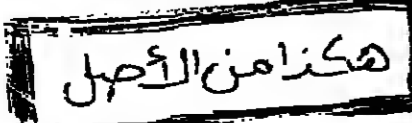
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By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—Who would you think recently said this: "I believe that one of the most pathetic symptoms of national frustration over the continuation of the unprovoked and unpopular war in Indochina has been the disillusionment suffered by young Americans, especially those in college."

"Unfortunately, the effect of the rage these young people feel can in extreme instances result either in a total rejection of international responsibility, or in a severe impairment of judgment and a deliberate sweeping of every political position which bears the revolutionary label."

The words are those of Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern. He went on to say that "perhaps the saddest, and in many ways the most ironic, symptom of this thoughtless apathy is the political thoughtlessness of a minority of young people, including young Jews, who have turned their backs on support for Israel because they find that posture inconsistent with some philosophies of the New Left."

McGovern's critics might say that those who sow the wind are bound to reap the whirlwind. If the senator has as yet defined, for the voters he is courting, his prescription for America's "international responsibility," it has failed to make any impact.

Jackson Alone

The malaise induced by the Indochina war obviously is immense. All the would-be Democratic presidential candidates, save Sen. Henry M. Jackson, have contributed to it and they continue to pound away at their demands for total withdrawal.

None of them, Jackson included, has projected America's position in the world beyond Vietnam. Only President Nixon has tried to do that in his Nixon Doctrine. But even that is beset by such challenges as that of Sen. Mike Mansfield's proposal to in half the American troop level in Europe.

Sens. Frank Church and John Sherman Cooper have talked about the world and America's role in it post-Vietnam. But they have yet to formulate in their impending resolution any vision of what America's international responsibility should be.

A principal reason, of course, is that Mr. Nixon has yet to make clear that he intends to end, totally, the American position in Indochina, including the

use of the Seventh Fleet and air bases in Thailand. He has reasons for not precise, but the result is his critics to focus on total withdrawal.

A great deal is being said about the administration's priorities. Most of it centers how much of the federal role is or can be shifted in Pentagon to domestic. Very little is said about should be the proper Department role and should be designed to suit the way of foreign command.

There is no direct administration to correct in Soviet and NATO in some young people relate their backs on Israel. Not been easy for McGovern other Indochina critics, tend their support for Israel not inconsistent. One reason that they particularize by Indochina and Israel.

Consensus Nears

How long the current process will go on there is reached some national consensus is at guess. Perhaps the Senate on the Mansfield proposal help clear the air. But at point, someone, most of some senator, will have his sights about Indochina and NATO in Chinese-American view the world as it is in the post-Indochina decide what America's should be.

Mr. Nixon has tried to a post-Indochina world, truth the administration the foxholes. It is essence the defensive, both vis-a-vis Democratic-controlled C and the Soviet Union. It enforce its will on Communist the Kremlin. It will get to further assault the present Congress and the presidential election.

Perhaps only that will produce a new view, sensus view, of the new can role in the world. Of the rival candidates, one emerge, will have to face the real world that one other of them will face White House in 1972-76.

Perhaps one way to get one of the two candidates to begin now to think an about that American role.

Brezhnev Bid: Nixon Opportunity

Mr. Brezhnev's new bid to NATO to negotiate "reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe" could not have come at a more convenient moment for Mr. Nixon. The administration, to blunt Senator Mansfield's sudden threat to legislate a 50 percent cut in American troop levels in Europe, had just declared that a unilateral cut would destroy prospects of negotiating a mutual NATO-Warsaw Pact reduction. And just a few days later, Mr. Brezhnev hands the President precisely the bid he needs to hammer home his point.

now monopolized in the SALT discussions by the two great powers alone.

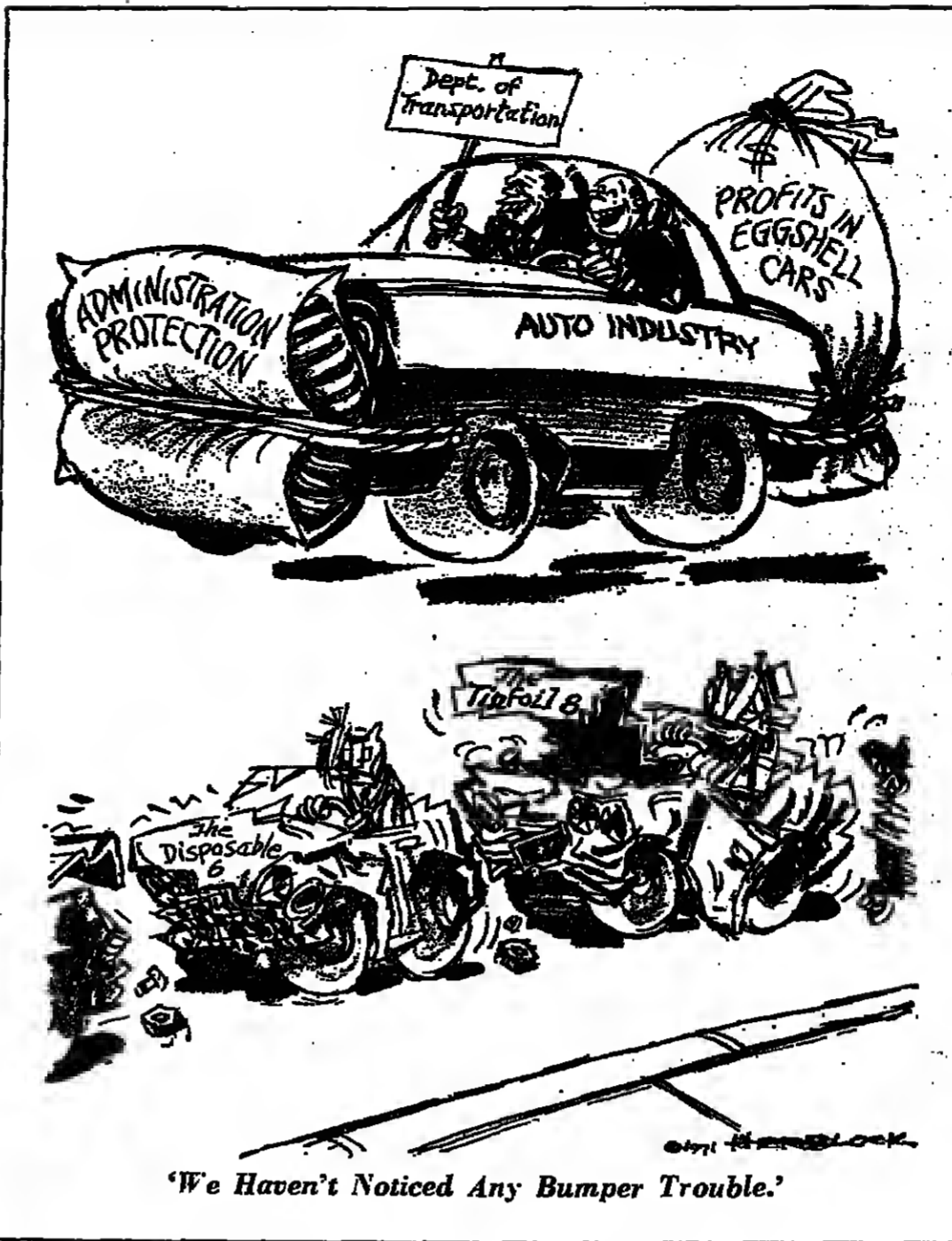
Invariably any offer of negotiations from Moscow is met in the West with expressions of vigilance and with extended and usually turgid and negative inquiries into the Kremlin's motives. Surely the wiser posture is suggested by Mr. Brezhnev's observation that the Soviet offer, like wine, ought to be judged not by appearance but by taste: "translated into diplomatic language, this means to start negotiations." In recent years the United States, fearful of getting into a situation where Moscow could play on the anxieties of the Western public and the differences between the Western allies, has resisted sitting down with the Kremlin on broad European issues. But this time—thanks, evidently and inadvertently, to Senator Mansfield—the White House quickly welcomed the Soviet bid. Indeed, it restated it, with something of a bargainer's twist, as an offer to negotiate "mutual" reductions, and reductions of "forces" (not of "forces and armaments"). Mr. Brezhnev said nothing about the pet Soviet project of a "European security conference," though any NATO-Warsaw Pact negotiation on force reductions doubtless would be dobed that by Moscow. The White House said nothing about its own and NATO's previous insistence on prior progress on a Berlin agreement.

It would be wrong to conclude, however, that the Kremlin had deliberately set out to lend Mr. Nixon a hand. There is a more likely explanation. The Russians had been complaining in diplomatic corners that the West had not picked out a vague negotiations proposal in a Brezhnev speech of March 30. Probably they decided to give the proposal a new push. Meanwhile Senator Mansfield struck. But a few days simply was not enough for the Soviet bureaucracy to change signals in order to take advantage of the Mansfield amendment's contribution to American and overall NATO disarray. The second Brezhnev speech went ahead anyway.

Whenever the explanation, the new language is on the table. The NATO Council is to meet in early June in Lisbon and certainly it will examine Mr. Brezhnev's words closely. It is interesting that the Kremlin now seems willing to discuss not only the reduction of foreign troops stationed in Europe, as before, but the reduction of national troops, too. Moreover, Mr. Brezhnev indicated that Moscow wishes to bring in nuclear as well as conventional weapons, an explicit widening of terms that would bring talks between the two alliances into an area

Many will now cry that the President has been tricked into premature and dangerous East-West talks that he will be unable to control, but this is quite wrong. The President has before him precisely the opportunity for a major European negotiation that the times require. It is an opportunity not just to put down Senator Mansfield but to try to move toward the sort of new East-West and American-European relationships which both he and the senator surely desire.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'We Haven't Noticed Any Bumper Trouble.'

In the Wake of Empires

By C. L. Sulzberger

MORONI, Comoro Archipelago. —With the exception of the Portuguese empire, which lingers on like some political dodo bird, there are few imperial relics left in this revolutionary age and it is questionable whether any, even British Gibraltar or French Djibouti, have real value.

Rather, for the most part, the vestiges of empire that still dot odd corners are either too weak, too poor, or simply too tiny to aspire to independence and prefer, on the whole, to remain attached to old if distant masters rather than risk being seized by new ones.

This will almost surely prove the case with the Comoro Archipelago off Africa's eastern coast that is still considered an integral part of France and, although autonomous, is ruled in fact by a French official. Whether these impoverished, illiterate islanders want full freedom is the main issue in elections next summer.

In Tanzania, west of here, there is a Comoro liberation movement called Molinaco, which demands an end to French ties and protests against training of the Foreign Legion here. But some Comorians claim Molinaco is merely a front for Communist powers who would like to take over and turn this archipelago into another puppet Zanzibar. The partly deactivated French naval base at Mayotta would be invaluable to Soviet fleet ambitions in the Indian Ocean.

Such remnants of colonialism as exist today in outposts like Tahiti on the Pacific make one ponder: Was the colonial era wholly bad and what did its leading exponents bequeath to the people they once ruled?

Foreign Legacies

The British stressed law and order, the French stressed culture and the Belgians stressed economic during their imperial heydays. While each experienced a brief period of hatred during the revolutionary processes that produced liberation, this was succeeded by a kind of love and frequently by a form of renewed, voluntary dependence.

The British are now liked and respected in such former colonies as Burma or Cyprus; the French are immensely admired and relied upon in Madagascar or Senegal; and even the Belgians, once derided for authoritarian rule, are today regarded by the enormous Congo as the best of friends; moreover, Holland has regained stature in its former Indonesian domain.

King Baudouin, who has close relations with Congolese President Mobutu, believes Belgium's emphasis on building a broad economic infrastructure made possible the immense republic's evolution following initial chaos.

The British take pride in ungrudging acknowledgment by new nations that London laid down respect for civil administration. And the impress of France's culture remains dominant not only in ex-colonies like Madagascar or Tunisia, where French is the lingua franca, but even in Mauritius, taken from Paris by London more than 150 years ago.

Leopold Senghor, Senegal's poet-president, once told me: "We inherited both qualities and defects from France. The Anglophone states were better off in practical and economic ways but the French taught us to go beyond prejudice. I am Catholic but we represent less than 10 percent of the Moslem population. And my wife is white and French—yet that doesn't count against me here."

One unexpected inheritance from erstwhile imperial masters is what a Malian statesman named Ba called "a new kind of slavery, the slavery of the appetite." He means that "every fledgling country feels, even if it cannot afford the luxury, that it must boast embassies abroad, armies, broadcasting or television networks, an airline and other external trappings that once pertained only to the European overlords."

Border Woes

One of the worst colonial legacies was a cockeyed set of artificial borders. Borders drawn in Europe to suit the convenience of rival statesmen before two world wars are often wholly unrealistic, bisecting tribal areas in Africa, ignoring geographical features in Latin America, or producing crises through careless cartography in Asia.

History is likely to regard European imperialism as far less civilized than Kipling imagined but also far less harmful than was argued by Lenin. It unquestionably served a purpose in spreading the habits of modern government, the bases of international culture and the foundations of an industrial economy—even if it was harsh and frequently gunned up the map.

Colonialism has almost run its course because the Western powers, save for Portugal, recognized that neither physically nor morally can they hope to

maintain the responsibilities once assumed—that is to say, except for one massive European nation, Russia.

Moscow still insists upon its own civilizing mission in non-Slavic Turkoman or Persian tracts and also (like Lisbon) contends that these subject peoples prefer to be provinces of a foreign capital.

WASHINGTON—The ancient dilemma of American politics are back in the headlines again: How to give the President the powers necessary to defend the nation in a time of nuclear weapons and international ballistic missiles, and still maintain the control of the Congress? How to keep him strong enough to govern the nation without allowing him to impose his will on the people and their representatives in the Congress?

There is another question which is central to the present debate: How to keep the authority he clearly must have in a major nuclear crisis—when the nation could be devastated before the Congress could even be assembled—in more limited emergencies like the Vietnam war.

This is the new element in the old struggle between the executive and legislative branches. The invention of nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic missiles has clearly destroyed the old concept of an "equal balance" between the President and the Congress, and another invention—national television—has added to the President's advantage in the ancient struggle. But the struggle goes on because President Johnson and President Nixon have been assuming that the new presidential powers of the nuclear missile age, which are almost unlimited, may be applied to limited wars and limited emergencies.

Senators in Fray

This is the assumption that is now being challenged by Senators Mansfield, Fulbright, Javits and others. They are trying to draw a distinction between presidential power in major emergencies and presidential power in lesser emergencies. They recognize that the balance of power between the executive and the legislature has moved to the White House, and must do so in a nuclear crisis, but they don't want to lose all legislative control to the President in the usual non-nuclear crises of foreign and defense policy.

Unfortunately, Mansfield and Fulbright have not done much better than Presidents Johnson and Nixon in clarifying this distinction between presidential power in primary emergencies and presidential power in secondary emergencies.

In his conduct of the Vietnam war, for example, Nixon has asserted his right, as he sees it, to invade Cambodia and Laos even without prior consultation with the Congress, and Mansfield and Fulbright, among others, fearing that the Congress may be losing all effective control over presidential power, are now trying to compel him to get all American troops out of Vietnam by the end of this year, and cut the American forces in Europe in half in the coming fiscal year. So there is a new and more subtle aspect now to the old

Mr. Mansfield's Folly

Senator Mansfield could not have chosen a more inopportune time to revive his effort to cut American forces in Europe in half by the end of the year. His amendment will surely be rejected next Wednesday unless the Senate has lost all sense of responsibility; but its mere introduction could harm nearly every ongoing negotiating effort by the United States and its allies.

Above all, the amendment will weaken an agreed NATO position for negotiations with the Warsaw Pact for mutual and balanced force reduction in Europe at the very moment when this initiative is finally drawing a positive response. Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist leader, has at last proposed negotiations with NATO and promised that the Warsaw Pact members will make clear just what mutual troop reductions they are prepared to discuss. As Secretary of State Rogers says, Mr. Brezhnev will have no incentive to negotiate seriously if the United States intends in any event to withdraw 50 percent of its forces unilaterally.

Even a narrow defeat for the amendment will shake the confidence of ten European allies who have committed themselves to a greater share of the common burden by spending a billion more dollars over five years to improve conventional forces and boost their contributions to the NATO infrastructure. In return for this pledge, President Nixon promised last December not to reduce United States forces in Europe "unless there is reciprocal action from our adversaries." Such a drastic American pullout would

weaken the West's negotiating stance on many critical fronts. It would jeopardize chances for working out with the Soviet Union a viable solution to Berlin; and if there is no Berlin settlement, West Germany's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland will be stillborn.

Bonn's whole Ostpolitik—the effort to build more normal and peaceful relations with its Eastern neighbors—would thus be derailed and a severe political convulsion in West Germany would be inevitable.

It is easy to share Senator Mansfield's dismay that the United States still has 300,000 troops in Europe twenty-six years after the end of World War II. It is easier still to agree with him that the halving of these forces offers a quick way to ease America's balance-of-payments deficit and bolster the ailing dollar.

But can anyone really believe that this unilateral action in breach of agreed NATO policy is the proper way to bring safe force reductions? Or that such a high-handed American move could possibly lay the base for more orderly cooperation on international monetary problems or anything else?

In nearly thirty years of service in House and Senate, Mr. Mansfield has made notable contributions to American foreign policy; but this move at this time is reckless in the extreme. Secretary Rogers may have exaggerated in saying such a withdrawal would "signal the end of NATO," but he was surely right in describing it as "a mistake of historic proportions."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brussels Breakthrough

What did not happen in ten years, because of France's intransigence against Britain, has been achieved in a few days, in a few hours. The disconcert, not to say fear, caused by the West German monetary move in Europe but particularly in Paris, has pushed France toward a sudden change of route. The decisive step forward taken in Brussels guarantees that a European integration, with equal rights of participation for Britain—equal rights also in risks and responsibilities—is at last open. For us Italians, living in a phase of political confusion, this is the best news which could have been announced.

—From Corriere Della Sera (Milan).

America as 'Punch-Ball'

America is tired of being the punch-ball of the Western world. Both doves and hawks have the scars of Vietnam deeply on their souls. Some feel justified, others humiliated by Washington's conversion to withdrawal.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 17, 1896

PARIS—Be comforted and of quiet mind. When you swallow the smoke of a cigarette that smoke does not reach the lungs. It scarcely passes the larynx and the trachea to enter the larger bronchial tubes. The swallowing of tobacco smoke should, therefore, only be injurious to the larynx and to those who suffer from chronic colds. To sum up, cigarette smoke is much less injurious than people are pleased to declare. So, at least, says Mr. Mulhall of the American Laryngological Society.

Fifty Years Ago

May 17, 1921

PARIS—The ball set rolling by Susan B. Anthony is going forward—perhaps downward too—and the finish no mere man may foresee. It really begins to look as if women may one day dethrone the boasted superman and assume all his charming attributes of power. Will all the romance then go out of life? Probably, unless man becomes the tender ill-fingered creature that the traditional type of fair sex now is. How very dreadful for both men and women who are to come after us.

Letters

Peace Marcher

This is in answer to a letter from Stephen Maderick of Clamart, France, (Herald, May 10) who, like so many others refuses to give the peace seekers an even break.

I have never smoked pot, taken dope, called a policeman a "pig," or embraced the Communist ideology. Yet, I, and thousands like me, have marched for peace on several occasions. Yes, Mr. Maderick, we're tired, worn out, and completely frustrated from watching our young friends get killed or maimed in what appears to be a senseless, fruitless endeavor.

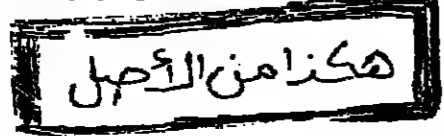
We love America, too. And because we love it, we want to keep it safe, keep it ours, for us, our

children, and the generations to come. JEAN M. PECK, Norwich, England.

Cane Mutiny

As one whose primary education was spent in Shirley, England, I was most astonished to read Anthony Lewis's article entitled Dotheboys Hall, 1971 (Herald, May 8-9). I certainly enjoyed those formative years of my educational life but since I have lived away from England for the last 16 years I can only presume that education has regressed to Dickensian standards during that period. Yet I wonder if such repressed students as Martin Woodhams are really much worse off than the enlightened thugs of New York City.

PETER NASH, Amsterdam.



Eurobonds

Uncertainty Over D-Mark Fueling Investors' Anxiety

By Carl Gewirtz

By about the next day in... a thriller atmosphere in... Eurobond market.

uncertainty hangs on... the Germans will suc... their avowed aim of ul...

in addition, all the talk from... bankers about needing... the unbridled Euro...

Overall, the market has shown... "remarkable resiliency" to the... stresses of the last few weeks.

flow into dollar-denominated... which, with coupons... percent and over, is the...

price of dollar bonds on... secondary market, marked up... at the opening of the...

of the previous week... of the expected trend... report that there is still...

Both issues were announced... before the currency crisis broke... and as they were the only dollar...

national were up a sharp... cents convertible into com... stock of the parent com...

The new issue announced... last week was a 100-million DM... bond, the South African...

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Indicator, Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970. Includes Commodity Index, Personal Income, Total Loans, Steel prod, Auto production, etc.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Indicator, April, Prior Month, 1970. Includes Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, etc.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1947-1960, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics...

before the crisis broke. It is expected to be priced at 98 with a coupon of 7.75 percent.

Statistics on Income and Industrial Production Show U.S. Recovery Continues at Steady Pace

By Thomas E. Millaney

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Economic data this week is continuing its gradual recovery but certainly not at a booming rate...

There will surely be recurrent tensions if the United States does not stop pouring out huge amounts of dollars abroad...

With the German mark and Dutch guilder floating and both the Swiss franc and Austrian schilling revalued upward...

Foreign exchange dealers said that much of last Monday's business was predictable profit-taking...

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The market turned in a very good performance, although declines outnumbered advances by a small margin.

This comment by a broker summarized his opinion of the activity on the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market last week.

Personal income in April advanced \$4.5 billion to an annual rate of \$41.3 billion...

Turnover on the exchange dropped to 20,861,240 shares from 23,670,158 shares in the previous week.

Consolidated Dental Services, which rose 2 1/4 to 14 1/8 on the over-the-counter market, reported that its profits for the year ended March 31 fell to 33 cents a share from 51 cents in the previous year.

More encouraging news was the first-quarter report that revised the gross national product upward and indicated a big gain in corporate profits.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amex, Over-Counter, and other market indices.

Over-Counter Market

Table of stock prices for companies listed on the Over-Counter Market.

Over-Counter Market

Table of stock prices for companies listed on the Over-Counter Market.

Over-Counter Market

Table of stock prices for companies listed on the Over-Counter Market.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Foreign Bonds table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Government Bonds table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Other Bonds table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Advertisement for Wentworth Management, S.A. titled 'How to gain the benefits of personal professional investment management...'.

Continuation of Bond Sales table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Continuation of Bond Sales table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Continuation of Bond Sales table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Advertisement for THE MORTGAGE BANK AND FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AGENCY OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK, featuring a \$6,000,000 loan.

Continuation of Bond Sales table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Continuation of Bond Sales table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Large advertisement for United Gas, Inc. Common Stock, listing 3,044,050 shares and a list of financial advisors.

Continuation of Bond Sales table with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change.

Advertisement for duPont Glore Forgan, Inc. with a logo and text: 'We are pleased to announce that on May 14, 1971 our new corporation, duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated...'.

Income, Production Statistics Show U.S. Recovery Is Continuing

(Continued from Page 9) The gain was \$1.1 billion higher than the earlier estimate. On corporate profits, the Commerce Department said that the first quarter's figure, before taxes, was up \$1.1 billion to an annual rate of \$86.4 billion, higher than in any quarter last year. The total was well below profits in 1969 and the assumption of \$98 billion contained in the administration's budget assumptions. The auto, steel and housing industries continue as the brightest sectors of the economy, along with revived consumer spending. After showing down disappointment in the final third of April, car sales rebounded impressively during the first ten days of May with a gain of 24 percent over a year ago. Predictions of a 10-million-car sales year, including exports, are looking better all the time. Steel, too, is picking up momentum as the year rolls along, particularly because the labor contract deadline is only two and one-half months ahead. For the second week in a row, production set a record at 2.58 million tons as the nation's mills seek to meet increasing orders from customers worried over a strike on Aug. 1. Meanwhile, housing activity continues to expand sharply under the influence of cheaper and more available mortgage credit. It appears that housing starts for 1971 might well attain the unusually high level of 1.55 million units — almost 400,000 above last year. Even more striking than the upturn in cars, steel and housing have been the recent reports of sales at the nation's retail establishments. Despite rainy weather in many parts of the country that inhibited sales, total retail volume for the week ended May 8 showed an increase of 6 percent over a year ago, continuing the spurt that started in mid-March. April was a very strong period, with total retail sales at \$32.34 billion, up 6 percent from April 1970. Offsetting the strong spots in the economy, however, is some recent softness in electric power production, equipment manufacturing and general capital expenditures. Without doubt, though, the darkest cloud overhanging the economy at the moment is a threat of a steel shutdown this summer. The most difficult bargaining in more than a decade between steel management and labor will get under way Wednesday in Washington in an effort to renew the three-year contracts expiring on July 31. Before the steel contracts run out, settlements will have been reached — or strikes will have been called — in two other major metals industries, copper and aluminum. Virtually all sectors of the money and capital markets were caught up in the advance in interest rates last week. As rates climbed, of course, bond prices fell, some reaching record lows. High-grade utility bond yields moved up to 8.04 percent and the bond buyer index, which measures rates on tax-exempt municipal issues, hit a six-month high at 95 percent. After moving narrowly each

day, the stock market closed the week generally lower, with the leading averages showing very slight changes, in reduced trading. There were 932 stocks with losses for the week, 698 with gains and 181 with no net change. All the averages had changes of less than 1 point. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 0.91 to 936.06; Standard & Poor's 500-Stock Index was off 0.66 to 102.31 and the New York Stock Exchange Composite eased 0.32 to 56.35. An exception in the movement was the New York Times Combined Average, which inches ahead by 0.41 to 549.23. Turnover on the Big Board for the week totaled 79.8 million shares, against 85.4 million the week before. Scott Paper, the most active stock last week thanks to a large block trade on Tuesday, slipped 1 1/8 to 24 3/8 on turnover totaling 683,100 shares. The stock, which traded within a fraction of its yearly low of 23 1/2, came time earlier but reported a decline in first-quarter earnings. Sherry Rand gained 1 3/8 to 26 3/8 during a week that produced a mixed pattern in computer issues. Turnover ran 616,600 shares. American Telephone & Telegraph slipped 1 1/8 to 47 1/8 after selling at a new 1971 low of 47. Volume was 693,700 shares. Wall Street analysts said that some mutual funds, evidently were switching out of AT&T and certain utility issues in favor of more aggressive stocks. Gulf States Utilities, off 1 1/4 to 20 1/2, showed a volume of 595,000 shares. It traded at a yearly low of 19 5/8. Electronic Memories & Magnetics, a computer-equipment maker, was the fifth most active stock. It rose 2 points to 16 1/2 as 565,000 shares changed hands.

Bank Stock Quotations
Crossing prices of the week's trading
Table with columns for stock names and prices.

International Bonds
(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues)
Table with columns for bond names, denominations, and prices.

Insurance Stocks
Table with columns for insurance company names and stock prices.

New York Markets

Table showing market data for New York, including various stock indices and prices.

Company Reports

Table listing company reports with columns for company name, quarter, revenue, and profit.



If you do business around the world, don't miss the boat.
Text describing international banking services.

Montedison Gets Loan to Expand Plant in Brindisi

ROME, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Montecatini Edison has received a loan of \$3 billion lire (\$84.8 million) to expand its petrochemical plant at Brindisi, in southern Italy. The loan was granted by Istituto di Credito per l'Impresa di Pubblica Utilita'.

Consolidated Net Up 9% at Sandoz

BASEL, May 16 (AP-DJ)—Consolidated profits at Sandoz, Switzerland's third largest chemical concern, climbed 9 percent in 1970, the firm reported. Profits rose to 206 million Swiss francs (\$47.75 million at the then-prevailing exchange rate) from 189 million francs in 1969.

Have you heard about EUROTELEX?

(A new and personal communication service—faster and more efficient than the telephone)
Text describing EUROTELEX services.

MARINE MIDLAND BANK NEW YORK
Marine Midland Building, 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015

Treasury Bills
Table with columns for bill terms, yields, and prices.

Market Averages

Table showing market averages for various indices like Dow Jones, S&P 500, etc.

American Exchange

Table listing American exchange data including sales, high, low, and close.

Foreign Bonds

Table listing foreign bond data with columns for country, bond name, and price.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

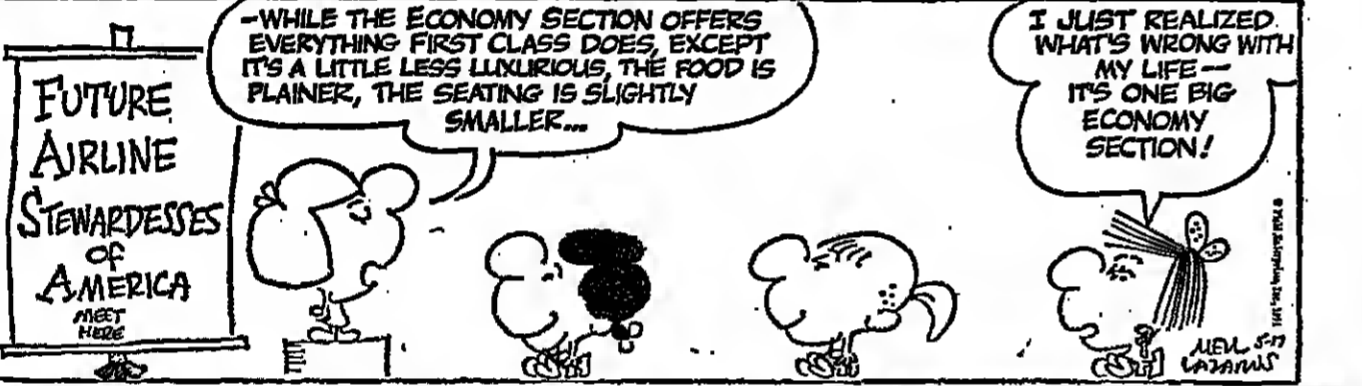
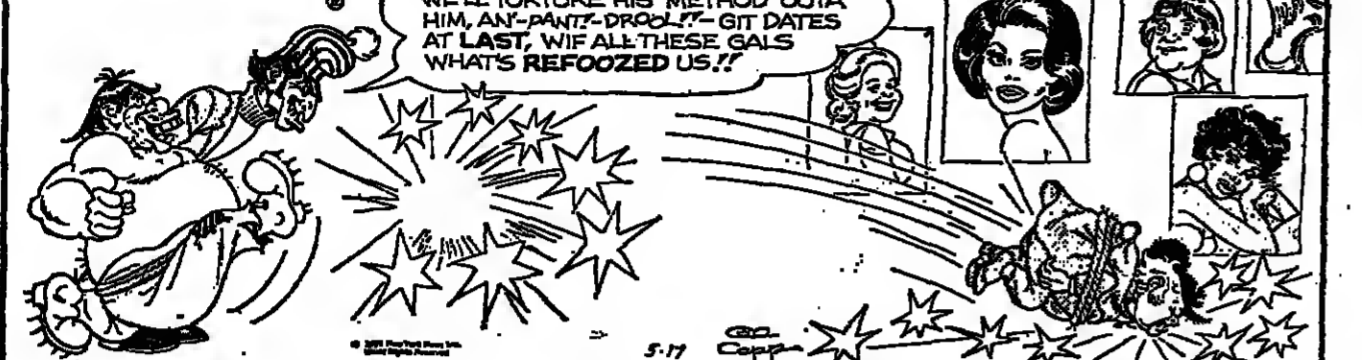
Table listing New York Stock Exchange data including sales, high, low, and close.

Table with various financial data and market indicators.

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.
Dfls 50,000,000.-
Koninklijke Nederlandsche Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken N.V.
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON
May 17, 1971.

All of these Shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.
620,579 Shares
Angelica Corporation
Common Stock
(Mar Value \$1 per Share)
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Scherck, Stein & Franc, Inc.
Blyth & Co., Inc.
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Lehman Brothers
Smith, Barney & Co.
Dean Witter & Co.
Bear, Stearns & Co.
Dominick & Dominick
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
L. F. Rothschild & Co.
G. H. Walker & Co.
The First Boston Corporation
Drexel Firestone
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation
Bache & Co.
A. G. Becker & Co.
Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.
W. E. Hutton & Co.
Shields & Company
Walston & Co., Inc.
duPont Glace Forgan Staats
Halsey, Smart & Co. Inc.
Lazard Freres & Co.
Salomon Brothers
Wertheim & Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Shearson, Hammill & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
Hallgarten & Co.
Reynolds & Co.
Spencer Trask & Co.
Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

PEANUTS
B.C.
LIL ABNER
BETTY BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY



BRIDGE
By Alan Truscott

TAIPEI, May 16 (NYT)—The world champion Dallas Aces outplayed their French opponents in the first of the four final sessions last night. After 32 deals, they led by the commanding margin of 44 international match points, 11-37.

On the Dallas team, Jim Jacoby and Bob Wolff played throughout on bridge-o-rama, with Mike Lawrence and Bob Goldman in the closed room. Dr. Fienze Jels and Roger Trelzel began on bridge-o-rama for France, and traded places with Henri Svare and Jean-Michel Boulenger after 16 deals.

The first 16 boards gave no hint of a landslide. The only substantial swing resulted when Jels and Trelzel missed an easy game. The scoring was very low indeed, and the Americans led 16-9 at the break.

The next three deals were a disaster for the French. Svare and Boulenger overbid twice, reaching a bad game and a hopeless slam. Then Trelzel selected a slightly inferior line of play and went down in a game that Goldman made in the closed room. Later, a good sacrificial bid by Jacoby and Wolff gained 11 points, and another game swing to the Aces completed the tally of French woe.

In the play-off for third position Nationalist China led Australia, 90-36, at the halfway mark. In the play-off for fifth place North America II conceded to Brazil when trailing 63-55.

The French missed a difficult chance on the diagramed deal. Lawrence for the Aces played for four hearts and Trelzel, the French West, led his singleton club. If South had finessed he would have suffered two club ruffs, but he saw the danger and put up the ace in dummy. He led the jack of hearts, and when East ducked he continued with a low heart.

When East gained the lead with the heart ace, he cashed the club king and gave his partner a ruff. This gave the de-

WEST (D) EAST
K6782 Q94
965 A2
9842 J108
8 75
A Q J 3

SOUTH
105
K Q 8 4
A K Q 6
10 5 2

North and South were vulnerable. The hidden:
WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH
Pass 1 Pass 1
Pass 3 Pass 3
Pass 4 Pass Pass

West led the club eight.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle
CAGICE STAG CRIB
GIBBLE WIG GILKIE
SIBBLE WIG GILKIE
URGE SEPT HOIST
SEA KARL MASCO
LEU EVEN HIT
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JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUJOR
FECAH
LANDAV
HENUCQ

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Saturday's Jumbles: TWEET COUGH GIMLET FESTAL

Answer: When her old outfit no longer fit her, she went to the gym hoping for this—TO COME OUT FIT

BOOKS

LORD PALMERSTON
By Jasper Ridley. Dutton. 689 pp. \$12.50.
Reviewed by R.K. Webb

IN the unreformed politics of England prior to 1832, one could get a fast start. But, unlike the younger Pitt or Robert Peel—one prime minister at 25, the other chief secretary for Ireland at 24—Lord Palmerston was slow to develop into a statesman. He inherited his title while he was still a student. As it was an Irish peerage, he could sit in the House of Commons and was sent there in 1807.

Two years later, at the age of 25, he became secretary at war, a second-rank post he held creditably but without distinction for nearly 20 years, his fame deriving rather from his equanimity in aristocratic society and his being the lover or reputed lover of a number of noble, available ladies. Then in 1830 he became foreign secretary in a predominantly Whig coalition, held the post (with a brief hiatus) from 1830 to 1841 and again from 1845 to 1855, rising rapidly out of superior hackdom to become a brilliant diplomatic technician and a major force in European affairs. In the 1830s and early 60s—after Metternich and before Bismarck—he dominated Britain, and through Britain the world.

He is a fascinating but hardly likeable figure. He was hard on his subordinates, and they hated him. He could be rude or charming, as he suited him to his equals and to foreign ambassadors. He could probably have prevented the Crimean War, had he been in a position to do so (he was home secretary in the Aberdeen coalition), and he was called in as prime minister in 1855 to settle a brief interruption, until his death in 1865.

But he had no long-range policies other than maintaining British interests in his dealings with foreign ambassadors. He could probably have prevented the Crimean War, had he been in a position to do so (he was home secretary in the Aberdeen coalition), and he was called in as prime minister in 1855 to settle a brief interruption, until his death in 1865.

Palmerston has exercised a steady pull on diplomatic historians and biographers. Now Jasper Ridley, a barrister turned writer, has forsaken the 16th-century religious reformers to whom he devoted three earlier books to write a big biography of a 19th-century peer who was anything but religious and anything but a reformer. With a smooth, clear though sometimes breathless and overcompressed style, Mr. Ridley leads his readers through the mazes of the Spanish marriages and Schleswig-Holstein. But the inability of anyone other than the most expert to retain many details of these fiendishly complicated situations might argue for giving them more summary treatment and choosing a different set of priority clarity with a subject worked over.

The wider ground Mr. claims, however, seems largely of small incident looked by earlier writers rather more documentary we need of Pam's gallant he falls down badly o fronts where a dipa proch might have pro book that is not merely an advance on the other

Not one statesman, Rr foreign, comes alive—Cam Peel, who are important appear at all—and em merston himself remains ingly one-dimensional. is a serious psychological- tion and no consistent d of Palmerston's social as logical setting in a Whig cracy. There is as goo attention to the startling i developments on whi ain's hegemony rested. domestic politics the hopeless. Mr. Ridley's analysis seems exhauste labels of Tory, Whig, and without much recognition infinite variety or of the over time.

The trouble is obvious his labor in the manus. Ridley had not really e homework. In the past the look of 18th-century politics has changed. cor But only one of the man rians who have helped i about that change appear otherwise extensive bibl and there is no sign t historian affected the tes is no mere scholarly Palmerston can only be by fundamental miscon that underlie vague, m allusions to reform. Chart nature of party and Par and other considerations Palmerston's universe.

Perhaps at a time whe country has utterly cease a first-class power, Englis ers want a routine, r narrative of the career of Jeter who laid out him directions, with some effe so, the book may deser James Paul Black, pr biography it has reftit awarded. But the hono more directly to the gap t appeared, notably in Engis tween history and biogr too few professional hi care to write biography t few of the professional to whom they have ab if are willing to learn wh academic brethren have pashed, the general read what may be the most i means of absorbing new h ideas and interpretations.

Mr. Webb is managing of the American Histori view. Author of a biogr Harriet Martineau and "England from the Ely Century to the Present," h this review for Book litary supplement of The ington Post.

CROSSWORD

CROSSWORD By Willi

ACROSS

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14 Path
15 Stage whisper
16 Drop
17 Tantaloff
18 Winter hazard
19 Ready
20 Couldn't stand
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24 Occur
25 Rebuff
26 Plunder
29 Lamenting
34 In a saucy way
36 Asian land. Var.
37 Clock numerals
38 Revelry
39 John Glenn's achievement
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42 Before la
44 Aroma
44 Appear
46 Artificial copy of nature
49 Public official
50 Like sardines

DOWN

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5 Shows durability
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7 Confined
8 Netherlands commune
9 Get back at
10 Director's concern

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53 Orwell's farm
56 Beauvaise, for one
60 Seasonal time
61 Hockey-puck maneuver
63 Actress Bayes
64 Equal Prefix
65 Increase
67 Stumble, in Scotland
68 One headed for defeat
69 Broken tooth

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13 Overwhelm
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حکما من الأحرار

Liquori 3:54.6 Beats Ryun; Canonero II Wins Preakness

Villanova Ace Hands His Rival Initial Mile Loss Since Comeback

First by 1 1/2 in Record Time; One Away From Triple Crown

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—In a classic display of speed and determination that has made him his competitive trademark, Liquori beat Jim Ryun for the third consecutive today in their "Dream Mile" race.

The runners were clocked in 3 minutes 54.6 seconds at the Philadelphia track, the fastest time in the world for the distance since the 1930s. There was no question of Liquori's superiority on this chilly spring day.

Liquori, 21, took the lead in the first 200 yards, then he was joined by Ryun, who had defeated him, the world record holder, to catch him. Ryun did not.

The stretch duel between the two United States Olympians was shadowed on other aspects of the race. Liquori, who was leading, was King Jr. International Stomach Games, just as most observers said it would.

Liquori, 21, took the lead in the stretch, but he was soon overtaken by Ryun, who was leading before the half-mile in 2:03.3.

"I didn't know how much I'd have left."

Ryun was on Liquori's heels, less than one yard back, from the moment the Villanova senior took the lead. At times, particularly on the last turn, it seemed as if Ryun would explode that patented closing kick and rush past Liquori toward what would have been his most satisfying victory since resuming his competitive career.

But Liquori, who has said he is in the best shape of his career, would not bend or break stride, and as the runners reached the last 60 yards, it became obvious that it was to be another showdown between the great racer and the great runner.

Liquori has no peer on the track when it comes to courage and tenacity, unless it is Lee Evans, the Olympic quarter-mile champion, who also won again today in indomitable fashion.

"About 40 yards from the tape," Liquori said, "I noticed a slight hesitation in Jim. That gave me hope."

At the finish, the Cedar Grove, N.J., athlete was greeted excitedly by his younger brother, Steve, who hugged him and shouted

"You're the greatest." Seated on a bench less than ten yards away, in full view of the stretch, was Ryun's wife, Anne, his young daughter, Heather, and his in-laws from Jay Village, Ohio.

"Marty just ran a great race," Ryun, 24, said. "He ran a smart race."

Liquori had beaten Ryun in successive weeks two years ago during the National Collegiate and Amateur Athletic Union championships, but each victory was, in Liquori's word, "tainted" by circumstances.

At the NCAA meet, Ryun was also committed to a three-mile assignment for Kansas which, some said, hindered his concentration for the mile. At the AAU meet, disgraced by himself and discouraged by the enormous pressure of his status as the most glamorous runner in the sport, Ryun walked off the track half-way into the race and into a 19-month retirement.

The first quarter in the "Dream Mile" was run in 60.6 seconds and the half in 2:03.2. Liquori took the lead from West Virginia's Morgan Moses as they began the third lap. Ryun, seeing Liquori make his move, followed the Villanova senior and they ran about a stride apart the rest of the way. The crowd stood, cheering, as the two great miles came around the far turn and into the stretch still with that bare stride separating them.

This was the 11th meeting of the two as they ran a total of 160 meters and only the third time that Liquori, the 6-foot finance student, has beaten the former Kansan. Before today, Liquori never had come within five seconds of Ryun's best time, but proved that he can run as fast as it takes to win.

Lost amid the excitement of the much-publicized mile was the 132-second performance by Rod Milburn in the 100-yard high hurdles and a 9.2 for the 100 by Jim Coakley, both on duty today.

Rivaling the mile finish for closeness was the race between Juris Lusins and Mark Winzenried in the 800.

Winzenried, the National Collegiate champion from Wisconsin, seemed comfortably in front after taking the lead into the last turn. But Lusins, a U.S. Marine officer, caught Winzenried ten yards from the tape and won the last stride.



REPEAT PERFORMANCE—Gustavo Avila rides Canonero II to the winners' circle at Pimlico after the duo captured the Preakness Stakes. The Venezuelan-owned horse captured the Kentucky Derby two weeks ago and can take the Triple Crown by winning the Belmont Stakes.

By Gerald Strine

BALTIMORE, May 16 (WP)—Venezuelan Canonero II thundered two-thirds of the way to the American Triple Crown yesterday by winning the \$199,000 Preakness Stakes in a track record time of 1:54 for the 1 1/2 miles.

The big bay, a \$120,000 purchase as a yearling in Kentucky, had captured the Kentucky Derby by sailing from 18th place in a field of 20. Yesterday, surprising everyone but his trainer and jockey, Canonero II challenged Calumet Farm's Eastern Fleet for the lead entering the Pimlico Race Course backstretch.

From that point, the two horses had the 90th Preakness all to themselves. Not until midstretch, shortly beyond the eighth pole, did the crowd of 47,221 see Canonero II slowly pull away to a 1 1/2-length victory.

The 1:54 clocking, over an exceptionally fast strip, was three-fifths of a second faster than Nashville's Preakness time in 1953.

"This is some kind of horse, a real good horse. His victory was no fluke today," said Johnny Campo, trainer of third-place finisher Jim French.

Jim French, the Derby runner-up, was 4 1/2 lengths behind Eastern Fleet and a nose ahead of second Citron in the field of 11 three-year-olds. Canonero II, a very slight favorite over Jim French, paid \$8.80 for \$2 to win.

start and bumped Executioner sharply. The latter never recovered. Pimlico stewards held a brief inquiry on possible action against Eastern Fleet but permitted the order of finish to stand.

Canonero II earned \$127,400 for Edgar Calbett, his owner from Caracas.

"Our strategy just developed as the race was run," said winning jockey Gustavo Avila. "I decided my horse could keep pace with the leaders, so I went right for the lead. Juan Arias, the trainer, had planned it that way, if possible."

"I only had to hit Canonero three times, right-handed, in the stretch. He was so ready, so willing to run. Certainly he was in better condition here than he was for the Derby. If anything, he's getting better."

Arias echoed Avila's opinion. The trainer said Canonero II definitely would be sent to New York for an attempted Triple Crown sweep at the June Belmont Stakes, over 1 1/2 miles. Only eight 3-year-olds have won the Derby, Preakness and Belmont, and Citron, in 1948, was the most recent.

"And he'll win the Belmont," a jubilant Arias proclaimed to everyone in the press box. "The Belmont will be easier for him than these two races."

Canonero II convinced the skeptics, including most of the racing press, that he has a strong chance to succeed where Tim Tam, Carry Back, Northern Dancer, Kall King and Majestic Prince failed. All won the first two Triple Crown events and lost the Belmont.

Whereas the final Derby time (2:03 1/5) and fractions were slow, yesterday's fractions—even allowing for the lightning strip—were strictly those of a good stakes performer. Eastern Fleet was on top in 0:23 2/5, 0:47 0/5 and 1:10 2/5, and still clung to a nose advantage over the Venezuelan through a mile in 1:35.

Strong at Finish

Canonero II, charging on the outside, pushed his nose in front at about the eighth pole and easily was strongest from there. In 13 previous races, including the Derby, Canonero II required a hindfoot at the starting gate. This time, though, his trainer decided that a mask was unnecessary, although an assistant starter had a specially-equipped blinker ready.

"He was the last horse to go into the stalls, and it all happened so fast he came out running right away," Arias explained.

"There was no time. It turned out perfect... perfect."

Arias had been questioned concerning the slow 1:00 workout given Canonero II last week. "No way he can be sharp enough," American trainers agreed.

"Not," Arias countered, "but they will quit making him. They'll laugh a little in Louisville and Baltimore. I don't think they will laugh in New York. I know my horse."

American trainers and jockeys later joined Campo in praising Canonero II yesterday.

"My horse Eastern Fleet can just the way I wanted," jockey Eddie Maple commented. "Eastern Fleet ran a hell of a race. He just got beat by a better horse. I was surprised to see Canonero alongside. I guess everybody in America felt the same way."

Everybody except Arias and Avila.

Canadiens Top Hawks To Set Up 7th Game

MONTREAL, May 16 (UPI)—Montreal scored two goals, including the game winner while the Hawks were short-handed, and Frank added another goal as the Montreal Canadiens defeated the New York Rangers in their Stanley Cup final playoff series at three games to one, setting up a seventh and deciding game to be played at Chicago Tuesday night.

The game featured a playoff when Frank Mahovlich was awarded a penalty shot early in the first period. This resulted when Esposto came out of his net to stop Mahovlich's breakaway and in the process he threw his goalie's stick at the puck.

Referee Art Skov immediately awarded Montreal a penalty shot, but Esposto came out of his net to block the shot.

Yvan Cournoyer got the other Montreal goal early in the first period while Jim Pappin, with his ninth and tenth goals in the playoffs, and Chico Maki scored for Chicago.

The Canadiens were trailing 3-2 when Frank Mahovlich got the equalizer after he took a pass from Jean Beliveau. It was his 14th playoff goal this season and set a new record. Phil Esposto of Boston had 13 goals in the 1969-70 playoffs. His two assists gave him 27 points and also equaled Esposto's all-time record set last season.

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Executioner Hit

Executioner, the 7-to-2 third choice which finished sixth, was the only loser with an excuse. Eastern Fleet broke outside at the

Twins 6, White Sox 2

Minnesota scored the tie-breaking run on Vicente Romo's sixth-inning bunt and went on to a 6-2 triumph over the Chicago White Sox.

7th Inning Stages by Bert Campaneris and Reggie Jackson

gave Oakland two unearned runs and a 4-2 victory over Kansas City in the first game of a

Bucs Triumph as Giusti Halts Mets

PITTSBURGH, May 16 (AP)—Richie Hebner, Manny Sanguillen and Bob Robertson hit run-scoring singles and Dave Giusti choked off a ninth-inning uprising as Pittsburgh stopped the New York Mets 4-3 today.

Giusti came in to get the last out after Pittsburgh starter Dock Ellis, 5-3, was touched for a run and left men on first and third. The loss was only the Mets' fourth in 18 games and cut their margin over the Pirates to two games in the National League East.

The game was scoreless until the fifth inning when Vic Dorelo hit a home run and scored on Hebner's single to center.

Phillies 4, Braves 3

Willie Montanez, who earlier drove in three runs with two homers, scored the winning run on Don Money's ninth-inning single as Philadelphia stopped Atlanta, 4-3.

Expos 3, Reds 3

John Bateman drove in four runs with a homer and sacrifice fly as Montreal drubbed Cincinnati, 8-3.

Astros 12, Cards 4

Doug Rader knocked in six runs in the first three innings with a grand slam homer and double as Houston ripped St. Louis, 12-4, with a 17-hit attack. Rader's slam, third of his career, was hit in the first inning off loser Jerry Reuss, 4-4, and triggered Houston's biggest offense of the year.

Cubs 9, Padres 3

Jim Hickman potted a two-run homer in the bottom of the fourth inning, carrying the Chicago Cubs past San Diego, 9-3, in the first game of a doubleheader for their sixth consecutive victory.

Tigers 5, Senators 4

Mickey Stanley led off the eighth inning with his second home run of the game, giving Detroit a 4-3 victory over Washington. Stanley's blast hit the left field bullpen of Washington reliever Denny Riddleberger snuffed a 4-4 deadlock and gave

doubleheader. Shortstop Fred Patek's error set the stage for Oakland's go-ahead rally.

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San Francisco, May 16 (AP)—Willie May's broke up Bill Singer's no-hit bid with a double leading off the seventh inning and scored on Dick Dietz's single as San Francisco topped Los Angeles, 5-0, behind Juan Marichal's six-hitter yesterday.

The seventh-inning hits were the only ones off Singer, who left in the eighth for a pinch hitter, and gave Marichal his sixth victory in eight decisions this year. It boosted his lifetime record over the Dodgers to 35-13 and gave him 49 career shutouts, tops among active pitchers.

Mets 9, Pirates 5

Dave Marshall and Cloo Jones pulled New York back behind with home runs on consecutive pitches in the fourth inning and the Mets went on to blast the Pittsburgh Pirates, Mets' starter Gary Gentry was thrown out of the game while batting in the fifth on a disputed strike call while chasing Shag Crawford. Ray Sadeck finished and picked up the victory.

Cubs 6, Padres 4

Ferguson Jenkins slammed a two-run home run and touched the winning runs as the Chicago Cubs scored their fifth straight victory with a 6-4 triumph over San Diego. The Cubs keyed San Diego starter Tom Phoebus with three runs in their first.

Reds 6, Expos 1

Cincinnati scored four runs in the sixth inning to defeat Montreal, 6-1. Ernie McCannally, 0-3, who held the Reds hitless for four innings, was tagged for the tying run in the fifth and then chased in the sixth on a walk to Buddy Bradford, who scored on John Bench's double. Tony Perez singled Bench home and Lee May unloaded his sixth homer.

Braves 6, Phillies 2

Phil Niekro held Philadelphia to five hits and gave home run support from Clide Boyer and Ralph Garr as Atlanta sent the Phillies to their fifth straight defeat, 6-2.

Cards 8, Astros 5

Pinch-hitter Bob Burda singled home the tying and winning runs in the sixth inning and St. Louis edged Houston, 8-5, after the Astros battered Steve Carlton for five runs in the fifth.

Orioles 7, Red Sox 4

In the American League, Frank Robinson knocked in four runs with a home run and a single as Baltimore defeated Boston, 7-4. Robinson cracked a drive over the left-field wall after Boston starter Mike Nagy walked Don Buford and Mark Belanger to start the third inning. It was Robinson's second homer of the year and 47th of his career.

Royals 5, A's 4

Amos Otis tied the game with a two-run double and Gail Hopkins followed with a two-run single as Kansas City came up with four runs in the seventh inning to beat Oakland, 5-4.

Senators 4, Tigers 3

Washington broke up Mickey

Piggott Gries Foul as Mount Loses in Ireland

THE CURRAGH, Ireland (UPI)—A jockey riding the Irish 2,000 Guineas turf classic yesterday spurned a declaration from England's champion jockey Lester Piggott that "I will never again ride in Ireland."

King's Company, ridden by Paris-bred Freddie Head, took the \$12,618 first prize for Bertam, B. Fitzsimon of Chanter Hill Farm in Wilton, Conn.

The American-owned Rajler passed the post a neck in front of Piggott's mount, Sparkler, in the one-mile event for 3-year-olds, but the English pilot lodged an objection because of interference.

"I was murdered. For more than a furlong and a half the Frenchman hampered me," Piggott said after the stewards turned down his plea.

Earlier, Piggott scored by a neck on the English-trained Paveletta in the 1,000 Guineas stiles classic.

Tarbes First

PARIS, May 16 (NYT)—Tarbes, a big bay colt owned by Mrs. George Bridgland, today captured the \$18,000 Prix Lupin, the last and richest of the French stakes races before the classic season gets under way here next month.

Trained by George Bridgland and ridden by Yann Josses, Tarbes, a 17-1 shot, won at Longchamp by five lengths over the 10 1/2 furlong distance in heavy going on a rainy day.

Driver Killed as Alfa Wins at Targa Florio

MILANO, Sicily, May 16 (Reuter)—Alfa Romeo dominated the 58th Targa Florio road race today, scoring its first victory in more than 20 years in a race marred by several accidents, including the death of an Italian driver.

The winning Alfa 33-3 which finished sixth six-year-old driver here was driven by Piero Leogrande. He was the first driver to win the race in 14 years.

The accident happened at the 37th kilometer, after West German driver Wolf Stommelen, Britain's Brian Redman and Mexico's Pedro Rodriguez had gone off the twisting hill roads. Redman suffered burns, while Stommelen and Rodriguez were not hurt.

Alfa Romeo, with 10 challengers among the big cars after the start, took second with Andrea De Adamich of Italy and Ole von Lutsep of the Netherlands in an Alfa Romeo 33-3.

The Targa Florio counts as the seventh of 12 events deciding the 1971 World Manufacturers championship now held by Porsche. The victory gave Alfa Romeo nine points, raising its total to 36. Porsche still leads with 53 and Ferrari has 17.

Ferrari did not compete this year because labor troubles prevented the team from completing work on new cars originally listed to run.

Fittipaldi Triumphs

MADRID, May 16 (Reuters)—Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi, driving a Lotus 49, won the Madrid Formula Two Grand Prix race on the twisting Jarama Circuit near here today after trailing Australian Tim Schenken for 58 of the 60 laps.

Schenken, who shot his Brazilian into the lead at the start of this European championship event, led Fittipaldi until the closing stages when his car developed mechanical trouble and he was forced to retire.

Schenken's Victory

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Marichal Blanks L.A.

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Revson Takes Indy Pole

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16 (AP)—Pete Revson won the pole position yesterday for the 58th 500-mile Indy race May 29 in a qualifying session at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

Revson, 32, who races all classes, set a standard of 178.696 per hour for the ten-mile qualifying run.

Mark Donohue, of the Eagle-Offenhauser, will start in first two positions in the 33rd Memorial Day Classic, flanked by 1968 Indy winner Bobby Unser, who led 175,816 in an Eagle-Offenhauser, beat out Denis Hulme of New Zealand, who was fourth fastest at 174,910 in a Mark 16. Hulme and Revson are teammates on the British McLaren factory team.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 3, Detroit 2, Cleveland 1, Boston 1, Toronto 1, Kansas City 1, Los Angeles 1, Oakland 1, Philadelphia 1, St. Louis 1, Washington 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 1, Houston 1, Philadelphia 1, New York 1, Atlanta 1, San Diego 1, Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 1.

Colonels Even Series at 3-All

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16 (AP)—Kentucky led by the 31-point performance of Cincy Powell, scored a 108-103 victory over the Utah Stars yesterday in the American Basketball Association championship playoff.

Kentucky's triumph, before an enthusiastic home crowd of 11,793, tied the four-of-seven games series at three decisions each, with the deciding game set for Tuesday night in Salt Lake City.

Kentucky 105, Utah 102 (Powell 31, Dempster 21, White 34, Best 27, Best 27 series tied, 33).

Weaver Leads Golf by Stroke

HOUSTON, May 16 (AP)—DeWitt Weaver shrugged off a triple-bogey seven, shot a 69 and moved into the third-round lead in the \$125,000 Houston Champions Invitational golf tournament yesterday.

Weaver, still winless but enjoying his best year in seven seasons on the pro tour, had a 54-hole total of 208, five under par on the tricky 7,186-yard Champions Golf Club course.

He held a one-stroke lead over Masters champion Charles Coody and second-round leader Hubert Green.

Ubleis Takes Harness Title

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 (AP)—Adolph Ubleis of Austria won the second world harness driving championship last night, although he didn't post a victory in three races at Liberty Bell Park.

Ubleis, 35, won ten of the 34 races in the championship series collected at nine tracks over the past two weeks. He also had three second, three thirds and four fourth-place finishes.

Ubleis compiled 680 points under the scoring system of 50 for a first, 25 for second, 15 for third, eight for fourth and five for fifth. He wound up 42 points ahead of runner-up Billy Haughton, who collected 638.

Ubleis said his most difficult adjustment in the United States was to get used to the half-mile track and shorter distances of U.S. harness races.

FINAL STANDINGS

1. Adolph Ubleis, Austria 680
2. Billy Haughton, U.S. 638
3. Peter Wilhelmsson, S.W. 536
4. Fred Goettsch, Australia 516
5. Gordon Hotchner, Australia 416
6. Girolamo Cesari, Italy 380
7. Sandy Burr, Norway 280
8. Jean-René Gougeon, France 252

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Observer

Dear Post Office

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Dear U.S. Post Office, I see by the papers that you're raising the price of stamps again.



I hope you'll note that I say "the price of stamps" and not "the cost of sending a letter." This is an important distinction since, so far as I can make out, you feel no obligation actually to send a letter just because someone has stuck a lot of stamps in the upper right hand corner.

Until recently, I'd thought it was only special delivery letters that you systematically refused to deliver. This was based on some experience I had a few years back when I used to write those urgent letters of the sort children need when they are away at school.

Since they were urgent, I reasoned that special delivery was the service that would get them there. Don't ask me why. Maybe it was the way the words "special" and "delivery" fell on my ear, suggesting that you, the good old U.S. Post Office, would go out of your way to deliver any mail marked "special delivery."

This suspicion, let me admit, was reinforced by the extra 30 or 40-cent charge which you levied in those days for special delivery. It took me months to figure out that "special delivery" mail was mail that was delivered to a special post office in the Berkshires, where the sender could go, five or six months later, and see his letter.

After that I quit using special delivery and cut back to 6-cent stamps. The lower value set on these letters, I reasoned, meant that you, good old U.S. Post Office, wouldn't keep them lying around, taking up valuable storage space needed for high-priced special delivery letters.

All right, call me innocent. Call me glibbie. I may be. But I am also easily tired these days, and one thing I am especially

tired of is being glibbed by the United States government. I have sat by patiently, good old U.S. Post Office, while your pleas glibbed me about Vietnam, blasted my money to the moon, threatened to press-gang my children for cannon fodder and planned to dip into my pocket to finance various huge airplane companies, in the name of free enterprise, so that everybody could get re-elected. All that I've taken, and more, but every camel's back is breakable...

Accordingly, I am enclosing my bill for the sum of \$13.32 for costs arising out of your failure to fulfill a contractual obligation to deliver two (2) letters mailed me ten days ago from Nantucket, Massachusetts.

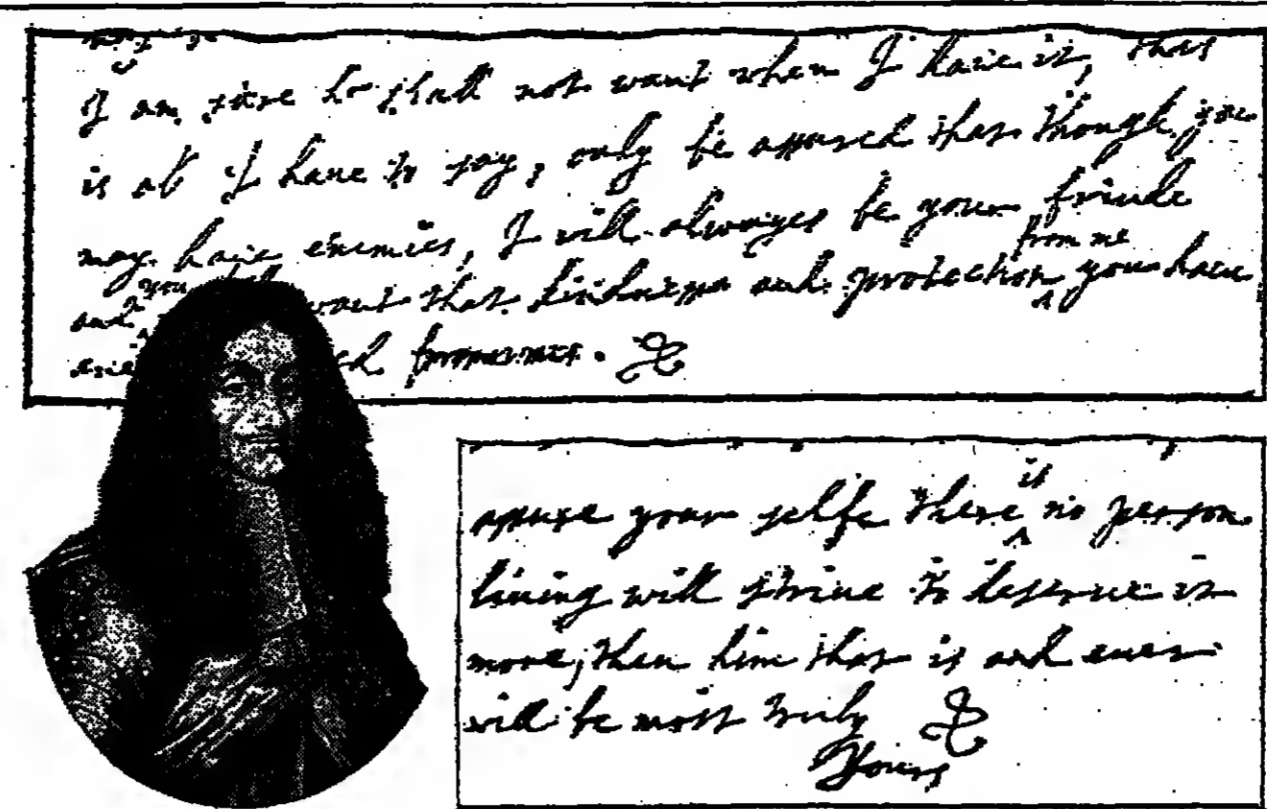
After six days had elapsed without my replying to these letters—on account of your not having delivered them—the sender, who was my wife, telephoned impatiently. Next day I telephoned her. Next day she telephoned me. Now I have just telephoned my wife to tell her to quit telephoning me about the nondelivery of her letters.

I am not asking you to reimburse me for these telephone calls which your breach of contract provoked. I am, however, billing you for 12 cents—the price of the two 6-cent stamps on which you refused to provide special delivery.

In addition, I adopt the principle of levying interest and penalties used by your colleagues at Internal Revenue for running up my tax bill when I make a mistake or am a few days tardy in paying my taxes. Thus, I am charging you an additional \$13.20 in interest and penalties (1) for failure to deliver on contract within a reasonable time and (2) for taking the sum of 12 cents from my wife by fraudulent representation (to wit, that you were running a mail service).

Will you please say—I almost said "by return mail"—by leaving the correct sum under that large clump of asalea bushes in Lafayette Square, just in front of the White House?

Sincerely,
(S) Glibbed Again.



Top: Monogrammed "C" on one of 24 letters acquired by Yale has been identified as being that of King Charles II, left. At the bottom is a part of a facsimile of a letter with an authenticated version of Charles's elaborate "C."

The Revelations in Letters by Charles II

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 16 (NYT).—Twenty-four letters written in cursive by the youthful Charles II before his ascent to the British throne in 1660 reveal that he had a concern for amorous adventures that anticipates the ebullient mood of the Restoration.

The newly discovered letters were unwittingly acquired in 1969 by Yale University and have been identified by Timothy Crist, a sophomore helping to work his way through college by sorting old manuscripts in the university's Beinecke Rare Book Library.

Addressed to Charles's intimate friend Theobald Taaffe, later first Earl of Carlingford, the letters deal with a wide range of questions. One, for example, is concerned with the king's effort to regain control of the first of his 14 acknowledged illegitimate children—later to become James, Duke of Mounmouth.

In November, 1668, Sotheby's, the London auction house, offered for sale some 240 documents that had belonged to Lord Taaffe. The catalogue identified one batch of letters as being from a correspondent "signing with a monogram."

The "writer," it continued, "seems to have been in command of a royalist regiment." The entire collection was purchased for \$1,800 and last fall Mr. Crist began cataloguing it. He was a "bursary student," being paid to help Stephen R. Parks, associate curator of the collection.

PEOPLE: S. J. Perelman 'Dead on Schedule'

Having cut a few corners out of necessity—transportation habits have changed, though not necessarily for the better—American humorist S. J. Perelman is slightly ahead of schedule in his attempt to retracing the path of Phileas Fogg's celebrated circumnavigation, immortalized in Jules Verne's epic "Around the World in 80 Days." In fact Perelman, who left London on March 8, should be somewhere in mid-Atlantic at this writing, aboard the Queen Elizabeth 2 on his last leg.

From New York back to London, Perelman is on the heels of following in Fogg's 19th-century footsteps. Perelman said that his two voyages with hundreds of deck passengers across the Persian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal were his most harrowing experiences. "The rats and roaches were swarming all over you like cars on a Los Angeles freeway," he recalled. "I wore out two felt hats killing roaches."

The worst over, Perelman expects to arrive in his beloved London "dead on schedule—unless there's a typhoon."

The mayor of Subiaco, Italy, is suing the Milan magazine Oggi for allegedly libeling the town's most famous daughter—Gina Lollobrigida—Reuters has reported. Particularly infuriating Mayor Giuseppe Cicalini and his wards was an assertion by Oggi that the people of Subiaco had never forgiven the film star for fleeing the town with her family when German forces entered in 1943.

AWARDED: A gold-winged statue by the UCLA Student Council, in Mae West, 77, cited by the council as "Woman of the Century." HOUNDED: Mick Jagger and his Nicaraguan bride Bianca, by a photographer after putting into Basia, Corica, from their honeymoon yacht for a spot of sightseeing and shopping.

able to escape and soon re to the yacht. GROWING eight-foot, cabbage, in the new, Australia, garden of guese immigrant Antonio J. 72, who brought the seeds home 18 years ago but not around to planting them. GIVEN: Ex-heavyweight Joe Louis, who inadvertently came an honorary member by President Nixon, who Louis Friday night on 41 occasion of a testimonial film "Las Vegas for the former 'You reign as... champ was a golden age for Fellow citizens everywhere member your championship with pride... I am plea join with your many frier this occasion, which p recognizes your achieve one of boxing's greatest lions and finest gentlemen Louis's 57th birthday part Vice-President Agnew.

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